

Partly cloudy and cooler to-day; to-morrow fair with moderate temperature. Highest temperature yesterday, 87; lowest, 73. Detailed weather reports will be found on editorial page.

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THREE CENTS WITHIN 200 MILES, FOUR CENTS ELSEWHERE.

THE NEW YORK HERALD

PRESIDENT WILL SUSTAIN THE RIGHT OF ALL MEN TO WORK; UNIONS CONGRESS FOR LAWS TO END INDUSTRIAL STRIFE; DEMAND SENIORITY; ROAD REPLY NEXT WEEK

MURPHY CONSIDERS HEARST ELIMINATED; CONNERS DENIES IT

Publisher Is Expected to Withdraw in Week Despite Supporters.

SMITH'S BACKING GROWS

Westchester Gets on Band Wagon; Tammany Does Not Fear Hyman Patronage.

William Randolph Hearst is definitely out of the running for the Democratic nomination for Governor. This, it may be stated on authority, is the attitude taken by Charles F. Murphy, boss of Tammany Hall.

Coincidentally with this information yesterday came the declaration from a member of the group for years identified with the publisher that Mr. Hearst would be entirely eliminated as a gubernatorial possibility before another week had rolled around.

Both statements were repeated to Edwin H. Harris, the second in command at the Hearst headquarters in the McAlpin. The following reply was issued:

"I can't speak for Mr. Hearst, but speaking for Mr. William J. Connors and myself, I want to say that Mr. Hearst is in this movement to-day as much as he has been in it at any time in the past. And he will be in it on September 23 (the day of the Democratic convention) as much as he is to-day. The people who are for him to-day will be with him on September 23. The situation has not changed."

Hearst Fails to Show.

As Mr. Murphy looks upon it the Hearst bubble has collapsed. Some time ago he sent word to Connors that he had an open mind on the situation. "Show me that the people up-State are demanding Hearst," he said in effect to the Hearst manager. At the same time he made a similar declaration to friends of Alfred E. Smith—William H. Kelly of St. Lawrence, William Church Osborn of Putnam and others.

Connors did not make good. The Smith advocates did. The only counties where primary fights for Hearst delegates are to be made are Erie and Albany. The Hearst movement in Onondaga, Monroe and other counties has been abandoned. At the same time county after county has been formally endorsing Smith. Mr. Murphy has had his agents up through the State checking up on the reports of the Smith movement. He knows what the situation is and he is convinced of the Smith strength and the Hearst weakness. Tammany Hall has been abundant in recent utterances of Mr. Hearst and Mayor Hyman. The former repeats he is not a candidate and the latter declares he is under no circumstances going to leave the City Hall. Both have made these declarations so often that Tammany holds that Hearst and Hyman are entitled to be believed. Tammany is taking them at their word.

Westchester for Smith.

Westchester county came out for Smith yesterday through Oscar Leroy Warren of Wallis Plains, chairman of the county committee. This was significant for this reason: Michael J. Walsh, who has always been the real power behind the Democratic throne in that county, is naturally a Hearst man. He admires Hearst and has a wholesome regard for his political power. Privately Walsh talked rather strongly pro-Hearst a few days ago. He was too ready, however, to take a public stand. But it is known that Mr. Connors at one time expected Walsh would accept a place on the Democratic ticket in that county. And now comes the county chairman, who was made chairman by Walsh, with this statement:

"Westchester county is all Smith. He is assured of the support of the whole party. It would be the height of political folly to name Hyman and Hearst on the same ticket. All Smith will be nominated on the first ballot."

Indorsed by Women.

Comrades in of this course has continued to come to Smith in all sorts of ways. Yesterday he received this telegram:

"The Democratic Union of Women of Manhattan rejoice in the prospect held out in your letter to the Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt. We believe your statement insures a leadership of the gubernatorial campaign which will inspire the loyal Democrats of the State with such pride and pride as to right certain a Democratic victory. We heartily congratulate the party on your willingness to lead and are proud to enroll under your banner."

It was signed by Miss Ethel Stebbins, president, and Ann O'Hagan Shinn, secretary.

Tammany is not working at all over the possibility that Mayor Hyman will try to put the screws on Murphy by starting a fight on him through the patronage controlled by the Mayor. Tammany has at least ten and possibly eleven of the sixteen votes in the Board of Estimate and could wreck the Hyman

Riverside Drive Girl Has a 50 Cent Runaway

ALBANY, Aug. 18.—Edith Greenberg, 13, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Greenberg of 720 Riverside Drive, New York, was reported missing from East Greenwich, near here, this morning. The family had been passing a vacation there. Some time after the girl was missed a note was found which said: "Don't worry. Have 50 cents. Have gone home."

The State police were notified and to-night word was received from New York city that the little girl had arrived safely at home, quite unperturbed, having made the 130 mile journey during the course of the day. She had received lifts from automobilists most of the way.

FATHER AND SON OF 5 DIE IN PLANE CRASH

Stunt Machine at Dedication of Field in Vermont Wrecked—Girl Dying.

HITS GROUND AS TORCH

Governor a Witness—Craft Fired by Hitting High Tension Wires in Fall.

BATTLEBORO, Vt., Aug. 18.—Two persons were burned to death and a third, a woman, was probably fatally burned late to-day when an airplane crashed during the dedication of a new flying field here.

The three were passengers in a machine piloted by B. Hughes of Mineola, L. I., who escaped with minor injuries. The dead are James Trahan of this city and his five-year-old son Norman. Miss Evelyn Harris of this city was burned so severely that it was believed to-night she would die. Her brother, Fred H. Harris, president of the Outing Club, in charge of the exercises, witnessed the accident from another airplane, 2,500 feet in the air.

The crash came when four planes were in the air performing "stunts" as the final feature of the dedication program. Elmer Hughes, with his three passengers, had just taken off when the wing of his plane touched a tree top. The plane slewed around and went into a nose dive. In its descent it came in contact with some high tension wires, and immediately burst into flames. It fell on the bank of the West River, some distance from the flying field, at a point where there were no spectators. The passengers were entangled in the wreckage and it was some time before help reached them. Trahan and his little son were dead when spectators reached them. Hughes was thrown clear and escaped being burned.

Gov. James H. H. of Vermont.

Gov. James H. H. of Vermont, who had given an address at the exercises, was in the crowd of spectators when the crash happened in full view of the crowd of several thousand persons assembled for the dedication ceremonies.

DOLLAR FETCHES 1,290 GERMAN MARKS HERE

New Low Records in New York and in London.

German marks were quoted yesterday in the New York market at 975 cents, or more than 1,290 to the dollar, a new low record.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The price of German marks, continuing its daily downward slide, touched a new low record to-day of 5,500 to the pound sterling, on uncertainty and fears regarding the financial situation in Germany.

MAURETANIA WILL RUN TO ENGLAND IN 5 DAYS

New Service of Cunard Line Is to Start September 5.

To England in five days is to be the new slogan of the Cunard Line, it was announced yesterday. This fast service is to be maintained by the Mauretania, beginning with her sailing from New York on September 5. Her first stop will be Plymouth, which she will reach on Sunday, and her passengers for London will be in that city Sunday evening. This new service is the fastest ever made on the transatlantic route.

The steamer will leave New York at 10 A. M., her ports of call being Plymouth, Cherbourg and Southampton. The early start will be made so that she will be able to reach Plymouth Sunday, make the call at Cherbourg and reach Southampton in the same time it would take leaving New York at noon and omitting the stop at Plymouth.

TOO HOT FOR THERMOMETER.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 18.—The Government thermometer here was in work in order to-day only because Meteorologist Clarence J. Root ordered it taken indoors yesterday when it registered 110 in the sun and 98 in the shade, the record for the year.

Springfield divided honors with Phoenix, Ariz., in the heat race, but humidity made this city a brand of heat the hottest in the country, the records said.

SUGAR RATE UPHELD; SMOOT AND PHIPPS TURN VOTE, 35 TO 33

Senators Who Admit Interests Defeat Effort to Reduce Tariff.

HARRISON CRIES FRAUD

Smoot Denies Misrepresenting Tariff Figures—Wool and Dye Rates Stand.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18.—The possibility of an early settlement of the anthracite suspension was foreseen to-day in the decision of both miners' and operators' representatives to convene to-morrow morning in the offices of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company.

The decision to begin the third day's session of the parley in the morning instead of the afternoon was taken as an indication that some sort of an agreement might be reached before to-morrow night.

Although nothing was forthcoming of the details of to-day's conference except a bare statement, to cover the situation, it was understood that both operators' and miners' committees were wrestling with the problem of devising some means whereby future anthracite strikes might be avoided.

Statement issued. The statement, issued in the name of both Samuel D. Warriner, spokesman for the operators and chairman of the great policies committee, and John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, was read at the end of the conference. It follows:

"The joint conference of operators and miners' representatives gave further consideration to-day to the matters at hand. Both operators and mine workers advanced their views on the matters before the conference. The conference was adjourned Saturday morning at 10 o'clock."

That was all. It was stated that both Mr. Lewis and Mr. Warriner were agreed that the actual facts of the meeting should remain unknown for the present. One operator was asked for his opinion on the outlook.

"My opinion is neither one way nor the other," was the answer. "I hope for a settlement, but whether it will come to-morrow I cannot say."

"Will the conference be extended into next week?" Only a smile was the answer.

Nevertheless it was regarded as exceedingly likely that some sort of tentative proposal might be patched up, although the weighty matter of coal transportation, now that the coal strike is ending, and of coal transportation requires equipment which would keep everybody busy. When the inevitable slackening comes in the week process would, under the proposed gentlemen's agreement, follow the usual lines.

The only official statement yesterday was made at the end of the conference by T. D. Witt Curtis, secretary of the Association of Railway Executives, who said:

"The conference between the leaders of the five train service organizations, acting as mediators, and a committee of railway executives, have been adjourned until some day next week not yet designated. Prior to further conferences the committee of railway executives will consider further the suggestions made and consult with their associates. The discussions which have taken place have been marked by commendable public spirit and frankness on both sides, and this recess is taken without any diminution of this attitude."

Some of the union leaders believed yesterday morning that a settlement would be reached before nightfall. They had a general confab at the Woodstock Hotel yesterday morning and the representatives went into the meeting with the executive at 61 Broadway apparently feeling that they had something on which they could get an immediate answer. But, according to Mrs. Sladden, jerked the prospect for a speedy agreement "blew up" before noon. The reason was that the committee of executives felt that they lacked authority to speak for all the roads and that a referendum was necessary.

It is said among union leaders that they have never considered any of the so-called "two-thirds" proposals regarding seniority which have been published from time to time. One of these, quoted by Senator Watson of Indiana in Washington yesterday, was that the employees who did not strike

denlighted a cigarette and Mrs. Sladden asked for one. Before she could light it, she said, Patrolman Killyon came up and said:

"Throw that cigarette away."

"There is no law to prevent my smoking if I want to," Mrs. Sladden remarked. The policeman walked away, she said, and she lit the cigarette. A few moments later the policeman came back, she said, and she lit the cigarette from her hand and threw it into the street. In doing so he bruised her hand, she said.

After a hearing was held Inspector Howard reached no decision, and sent the records to the Commissioner. Patrolman Killyon admitted pulling the cigarette from Mrs. Sladden's hand, but said he did not hurt her.

Times' Says Balfour Note Wrecked London Parley

LONDON, Aug. 19 (Saturday).—The Times editorially explains that the recent note of the Earl of Balfour dealing with interrelated debts does not reflect the views of the British people. It expresses the conviction that the author of the note and Premier Lloyd George "by now sincerely repent the error committed in issuing the note," which it says had the effect of "estranging" American feeling, wrecking the recent allied conference and precipitating a further collapse in the German mark.

The Times says it is misleading to suppose that the note represents the attitude of the British public.

END OF ANTHRACITE STRIKE SEEN TO-DAY

Philadelphia Observes Signs of Settlement of the Big Dispute.

LOSE \$1,000,000 A DAY

Miners Regard Hard Coal 'Suspension' as Becoming Too Costly.

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MEEING ADJOURNS WHILE REFERENDUM OF ROADS IS TAKEN

Committee Decides It Lacks Power to Act After Hearing Unions' Proposals.

END OF STRIKE IS SEEN

Shopmen May Return on 'Gentlemen's Agreement,' Restoring Seniority.

Heads of all the railroads involved in the strike will meet in New York next week, probably on Tuesday, to consider proposals made by the unions intended to end the controversy.

This was decided upon yesterday at the end of two days' conference between the committee of railway executives and the five brotherhood chiefs acting as mediators for the strikers.

It is expected that the roads will be able to present a definite answer before the end of the week. Until the answer is ready the conference, which has been going on at 61 Broadway, is adjourned. The union spokesmen will stay in New York or in calling distance. When the executives of the 148 railroads succeed in formulating their reply the conference will be resumed.

Compromise Is Expected. So far as can be learned, while the unions have modified or expressed their willingness to modify the philosophy of their terms, they have not receded from their demand that when the strikers return to work it shall be with seniority and all other privileges unimpaired. Yet their leaders seem to feel that a way will be found of gaining this to them all important point and at the same time to make the return to work as easy as to do justice both to the employees who stuck to their jobs and to those taken on to fill the places of strikers.

To the outsider this seems to be an impossible achievement, but the impression gained in union circles is that the executives, after sitting with the mediators for two days and swapping fact and argument with them, are at least willing to consider the position of the unions as defined in conference. Neither side was willing to state the nature of the union proposal, but it was of such a character that the committee of eight railway executives felt that they could not give an answer on its own responsibility. Hence the adjournment to the big inclusive meeting next week. The fact that this meeting is to take place is accepted as in itself indicating a possible end to the strike, although all the men engaged in the struggle are averse to prophecy. They say, indeed, that prediction of any kind might prove harmful at this time.

Gentlemen's Agreement Suggested. The suggestion of the union mediators amounts roughly to a proposal that all the strikers be taken back as rapidly as possible, with their seniority rights to be adjusted with satisfaction to all. It is understood that, as outlined in conference, this would be arranged by a gentlemen's agreement, under which both sides would understand distinctly that the situation was not to be met. One strong talking point of the unions has proved to be their contention that capable men, whether strikers or non-strikers, would not lose their jobs, because in the rush of work that will follow the end of the strike every efficient hand will be needed.

The unions have not omitted to remind by word and deed the industry of coal transportation, now that the coal strike is ending, and of coal transportation requires equipment which would keep everybody busy. When the inevitable slackening comes in the week process would, under the proposed gentlemen's agreement, follow the usual lines.

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Enright to Decide Policeman's Right to Grab Woman's 'Smoke'

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Full Text of President's Address

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. NEW YORK, Aug. 18. (Washington, D. C., Aug. 18.)

Following is the complete text of the address of President Harding before Congress to-day:

Gentlemen of the Congress: It is manifestly my duty to bring to your attention the industrial situation which confronts the country. The situation growing out of the prevailing railway and coal mining strikes is so serious, so menacing to the nation's welfare, and I should be remiss if I failed frankly to lay the matter before you and at the same time acquaint you and the whole people with such efforts as the executive branch of the Government has made by the voluntary exercise of its good offices to effect a settlement. The suspension of the coal industry dates back to last April 1, when the working agreement between mine operators and the United Mine Workers came to an end. Anticipating that expiration of contract, which was negotiated with the Government's sanction in 1920, the present Administration sought, as early as last October, conferences between the operators and miners in order to facilitate either a new or extended agreement in order to avoid any suspension of production when April 1 arrived.

At that time mine workers declined to confer, though the operators were agreed to meet the workers' demands for their declaration on the ground that the union officials could have no authority to negotiate until after their annual convention.

Invited Mine Conference. A short time prior to the expiration of the working agreement the mine workers invited a conference with the operators in the central competitive field, covering the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. In spite of the union declaration of the Government's informal suggestion for the conference, months before, the Government informed the strikers, commended the conference, but it was declined by certain groups of operators, and the coal mining controversy ended in the strike of April 1.

It was instantly made nationwide, so far as the organized mine workers could control, and included many districts in the coal fields of the country. There was neither grievance nor dispute there and effected a complete tieup of the production in the anthracite field.

It is to be noted that when the suspension began large stocks of coal were on hand, mined at wages higher than those now being paid. There was no reason for the strike, and the coal must yield to the public's need. When the strike on hand began to realize its full effect on the production of the country, the Government was initiated by the Government in the hope of expediting settlement.

None of these available. Individual and distinct tenders of settlement on the part of the operators in some instances appeals for settlement—were wholly unavailing. The dominant groups among the operators were insistent that the coal industry, in its own right, should be left to its own devices. The dominant mine workers were demanding a nationwide settlement. The Government, being without authority to enforce a strike settlement in the coal industry, could only volunteer its good offices in finding a way of adjustment.

Accordingly, a conference of the coal operators, associations and the general and district officials of the United Mine Workers was called to meet in Washington on July 1. The design was to bring the operators and the officials of the various organizations and there was nationwide representation, except from the non-union fields of the country.

Told of Country's Concern. Before the joint meeting I expressed the deep concern of the country and invited them to make a conference of the coal industry and the coal industry. The conference did not develop even a hope.

The operators were asking for their district or territorial conferences; the workers demanded a national settlement on the old bases. Appraising correctly the hopelessness of the situation, I gave the operators and workers a means of settlement so justly inspired that it was difficult to see how they could have failed to accept peace and justice to all concerned could decline it.

In substance it called on the operators to open their minds to the workers' resume work at the same pay and under the same working conditions as prevailed at the time the strike began.

In turn, the Government was to create at once a coal commission, or two of them, if preferred by all parties to the dispute, so that one could deal with the bituminous situation, the other with the problems in the anthracite field.

Among the commissioners were to be representatives of the operators, representatives of the mine workers and outstanding, disinterested and able representatives of the American public. The commission was to be directed to direct its first inquiry to the rate of wage to be paid for the period ending next April 1, and then to enter upon a full and free inquiry into every phase of the industry and the way to avoid future suspensions in production. The dispute was to be referred to the commission, and all interested the suggestion of a fact finding commission.

The anthracite operators promptly accepted the entire proposal. The mine workers refused to resume work under the arbitration of the commission. The bituminous operators filed an acceptance, but a considerable minority declined the proposal.

Under these circumstances, having no authority to demand compliance, the Government had no other course than to invite a resumption of production under the rights of all parties to the controversy, with assurance of Government protection of each and every one in his lawful pursuits.

Governors Were Informed. This fact was communicated to the Governors of all the coal producing States, and with two exceptions all were promptly given. In some instances concrete proof of effective readiness to protect all men, striking and non-striking workers alike, was

promptly given. But little or no new production followed. The simple but significant truth was revealed that except for such coal as comes from the districts worked by non-organized miners the country in the mercy of the United Mine Workers.

District leaders informed me that their workmen were anxious to return to their jobs, but that they were not permitted to do so. Hundreds of wives of workmen have addressed the White House, beseeching a settlement, alleging that they knew no grievance, and there is an unending story of suffering and need, where a mere expression of need ought to find ready compliance.

At every stage the Government has been in a position to develop scales and working contracts. There are fundamental evils in our present system of producing and distributing which we are endeavoring to correct. In the bituminous coal fields are vast areas of land which are not being developed. The country's normal requirements.

LAYS WHOLE STORY OF STRIKES BEFORE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Harding Pledges Government by Law Will Be Upheld, Whatever Cost.

WILL RUSH LEGISLATION

Republican Leaders to Act at Once in Carrying Out Ideas.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. NEW YORK, Aug. 18. (Washington, D. C., Aug. 18.)

President Harding, addressing a joint session of Congress to-day on the industrial crisis resulting from the coal and railroad strikes, pledged himself to use the full power of the Federal Government to maintain transportation and the right of all men to work, to enforce all existing laws against employers and employees alike, to punish offenders against law and order without fear or favor, and at the same time made the following specific recommendations for legislation by Congress:

1. Creation immediately of a national coal agency or corporation, with capital adequate for the purchase, sale and distribution of coal in interstate commerce, and with authority to so act, if necessary, to protect the people against the possibility of private coal operators and dealers.

2. Creation of a Government Coal Investigating Commission, independent of the industry and clothed with Congressional authority, to inquire into the basic, fundamental evils of the coal business, which are the cause of the recurring strikes, and to make definite recommendations for the enforcement of laws of labor and new laws for the protection of the public in the future.

3. Enactment at the earliest possible moment of a bill, already pending in the Senate, to give to the Federal courts and United States marshals jurisdiction over illegal acts committed in any State or Territory against aliens, and making such acts equivalent to offenses against the peace and dignity of the United States. That would enable the Federal Government to punish such persons as the perpetrators of the recent massacre at Herrin, Ill., where two aliens are alleged to have been among the men murdered by strikers, and where the local authorities have failed so far to administer justice.

4. Strengthening of the Esch-Cummings transportation act so as to give the Federal Government authority to enforce the decisions of the railroad labor board, which have been largely ignored by both railroads and strikers in the present controversy.

To Rush Legislation. The President will receive the agreement of cooperation of the Republican leaders of the House in his recommendations. Speaker Gillett said that several bills probably would be introduced immediately covering the suggestions contained in the President's message and that they would be pushed through to adoption.

Representative Mondell, a leading floor leader, intimated that he would delay in acting on the President's suggestions due to the absence of members from Washington of House members. Mr. Mondell has wired all the members to return immediately, and it is thought there will be enough present at Monday's session to start to work on the President's program.